MADRAS GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

VOLUME I. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17th, 1795. NUMBER 42.

IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED *that all Advertisements which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this* GOVERNMENT, *or any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the* MADRAS GAZETTE, *or* MADRAS COURIER, *are meant, and must be deemed to convey, Official and Sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

CIVIL DEPARTMENT:—FORT ST. GEORGE, DECEMBER 24th, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

PUBLIC *Notice is hereby given, that the Treasury is open for the Receipt of Money, for which Bills, at 360 Arcot Rupees per 100 Star Pagodas, will be granted upon the Honorable the Governor General in Council of Bengal, at Thirty Days Sight.*

Published by Order of the Honorable the President in Council.

J. WEBBE,
SECRETARY.

Fort St. George, 6th October, 1795.

Sheriff's Sale.

COLATORE VENCATACHELLUM MOODELIAR,

VERSUS.

SEVANAUNAM, ADMINISTRATOR OF SAWMYNADA MOODELIAR, *Deceased.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on TUESDAY, the 27th, WEDNESDAY, the 28th, THURSDAY, the 29th, and FRIDAY, the 30th Instant, will be sold, by OUTCRY, on the PREMISES, between 4 and 6 o'clock in the AFTERNOON of each DAY; the undermentioned PREMISES, in 4 Lots.

On TUESDAY the 27th.—One HOUSE and GROUND, and 11 BOUTIQUES, situated in PEDDOO NAICK'S PETTAH, at the North-end of YAGAMBARYSVARA PAGODA STREET, measuring 54 feet by 21.

On WEDNESDAY the 28th.—A Piece of GROUND, SALT PANS, near to the ELEPHANT GATE, at the WEST BOUND'S EDGE, adjoining to the SALT GROUNDS of TONDAVAROY MOODELIAR, measuring 660½ feet by 317½.

On THURSDAY the 29th.—Another Piece of GROUND, near adjoining to the BURYING CHOULTRY, measuring 705 feet by 165.

And on FRIDAY the 30th.—A Piece of GROUND at VIPERY, adjoining to the House of SUBAHDAR VENCATACHELLUM, measuring 94 feet by 69 or thereabouts; being the property of the above named DEFENDANT; and seized by order of the HONORABLE the MAYOR'S COURT:—The CONDITIONS of SALE, as usual.

RICHARD A. MAITLAND,
SHERIFF.

Fort St. George: 15th October, 1795.

Advertisement.

THE HONORABLE the MAYOR'S COURT of MADRASPATNAM, having, by its DECREE of the 15th of the present month, overruled the ALLEGATIONS filed on the fifth of the month of August, in the year 1794, against the original will of the late JAMES LANDON, ESQ. in which WILLIAM COLLINS JACKSON and FRANCIS LAUTOUR, were named EXECUTORS—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That as the said EXECUTORS intend to remit to ENGLAND all the property belonging to the Estate, in order to its being appropriated as the Law directs (being now fully authorized to do) they request that all PERSONS indebted to the ESTATE will discharge the amount, on or before the 1st day of NOVEMBER next, and that all DEMANDS upon it may be made at or before the same period, as no CLAIMS will afterwards be attended to.

Fort St. George, 28th September, 1795.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the will of the late Mr. ALEXANDER PATTON of MADRAS, having been granted by *The Honorable the Mayor's Court of Madraspatnam*, to Mr. ROBERT HENDERSON and GEORGE INNIS, the EXECUTORS named therein.—All persons having claims on the ESTATE of the said *deceased* are requested to state the same; and those indebted to the said ESTATE, to pay the amount to the aforenamed EXECUTORS.

Madras, 16th October, 1795.

Advertisement.

MADEIRA WINE,

OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY,

FOR SALE,

At 120 Pagodas per Pipe:

LIKEWISE;

A FEW CHESTS OF VERY GOOD

FRENCH CLARET,

At 6 Star Pagodas, per Dozen,

APPLY TO

DRING, GORDON AND LUSHINGTON.

Madeira Wine.

A FEW PIPES OF VERY EXCELLENT

LONDON PARTICULAR AND LONDON MARKET

MADEIRA WINE,

of the Vintage 1792,

CONSIGNED FROM ONE OF THE FIRST HOUSES ON THE ISLAND,

Are received, and now selling on Commission,

BY

Messrs. ROEBUCK, ABBOTT & Co

Fine China Sugar Candy.

A FEW TUBS OF

FINE CHINA SUGAR CANDY,

FIRST SORT, TO BE HAD OF

COOTY CHITTY,

In Tomboo Chitty Street, Black Town.

A Card.

MRS. LANEY, AND MRS. LORING,

Beg leave to inform the Ladies of the Settlement,

AND THEIR FRIENDS IN GENERAL,

THAT THEY ARE REMOVED TO

AN UPPER ROOMED HOUSE,

IN ST. THOME STREET, FORT ST. GEORGE;

NEXT DOOR BUT ONE TO THAT OCCUPIED BY

Messrs. Chase, Sewell, & Chase:

Where they will be happy to attend to any orders with which they may be favored.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE,

A QUANTITY of Superfine Northward LONG CLOTH,

AND

Excellent MADEIRA, in Pipes.

Race Stand.

THE COMMITTEE who had the Superintendance of the last RACES, beg leave to propose to the Settlement, a renewal of that diversion; and as their exertions at last MEETING were such as to afford general satisfaction, the COMMITTEE flatter themselves that a liberal SUBSCRIPTION will take place this Season, that every part of the amusement may be conducted with the usual success and elegance.

When a sufficient SUM appears on the BOOK, a MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS will be called, for the election of a COMMITTEE, to receive and appropriate it to the purpose intended; the Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the last Season, will then be produced by the TREASURER, for public inspection.

The Annual SUBSCRIPTION BOOK, will be immediately opened, and sent in circulation.

October 8th, 1795.

Advertisement.

LIEUTENANT J. G. GRAHAM, of the 28th Battalion of Native Infantry, having died Intestate, the Commanding-officer of that Corps, *Captain* R. MACKAY, has caused the Effects to be sold, agreeable to the Articles of War, and is ready to deliver the Amount thereof, to any person duly authorized to receive the same.

Camp Lingurrpittee, September 24th, 1795.

For Private Sale,

BY WRIGHT AND HURST,

FOR READY MONEY.

	P.	F.	C.
LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, Three Years Old, at per Pipe,	185		
Ditto ditto, Two Years Old, and fit for immediate use, at per Pipe,	140		
Ditto ditto, lately imported at per Pipe, - - -	125		
The above Wine, in Bottles at per Dozen, - -	4	5 and	6
Brandy, in Casks, per Gallon, fans.	38 and		1
Ditto, in Bottles, at per Dozen	4 and		5
Old Jamaica Rum, at per Dozen,			5
Gin, in Cases, of 15 Bottles each, per Case,			8

Madras, October 16th, 1795.

For Private Sale,

BY WRIGHT AND HURST,

FRESH MOCHA COFFEE, at per Frasil, Five and a half Pagodas.

BENGAL PEAS, at per Bag, Three Pagodas,

Madras, Oct. 13, 1795.

SALE BY AUCTION.

By Order of the Executors of the late NAGAPAH CHITTY.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY ROBERT HENDERSON,

AT HIS ROOMS NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

This Day, SATURDAY, the 17th instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

SEVEN Corge Cambay checquered Cloths, of No. 22 Punjum,
Fifteen Corge ditto No. 26 Punjum,
Five Corge Gangapatnam Handkerchiefs of No. 18 Punjum,
Four Corges ditto of No. 22 Punjum,
Ten Pieces of No. 40 Punjum Cloth,
Thirteen Pieces Long Cloth,
Fifty new Ruffled Shirts,
Five Cuddalore Dimity Table Cloths,
Four Pieces ditto Towels,
Twenty-three Pieces ditto plain and corded Dimity,
Twenty six Pieces fine Country Cambric,
Four Pieces Cuddalore Muslin,
Five Pieces Ganjam flower'd Muslin,
Ten Pieces striped and checquered Tenevelly Muslin,
Twenty-seven Pieces Arnee Muslin Handkerchiefs, 1 Yard square (fine)
Six Pieces fine Arnee Muslin, 2 yards wide,
Several Pieces of Muslin, and Muslin Handkerchiefs of different manufactures,
Ten Pieces fine Pulicat Handkerchiefs,
Twenty-four Gold and Silver worked Hindostan Dresses,
Four ditto Sashes and Six Turbans,

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY ROBERT HENDERSON,

AT HIS ROOMS NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

This Day, SATURDAY, the 17th instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

AN Edinburgh Edition of the Encyclopœdia Britannica, elegantly bound, in Ten Volumes.

Seventeen Volumes of the European Magazines from the year 1782, to the year 1790 inclusive, belonging to the Estate of an Officer deceased.

One Set of Rennell's Maps of India, with the Memoirs—last Edition.

At the same time will be sold,

Five Pieces fine Europe Cambric,
Two Pieces Manchester corded Dimity,
Four Pieces fine Bengal Muslin Neck-cloths,
A few vest Pieces fancy Cassimere,
One Set new Mahogany Dining-Tables, 10 feet, 3 inches long, by 4 feet 3 inches wide,
An Elegant new fashioned Pentipool Wash-hand Stand and Mahogany Wash-hand Stand,
Twelve handsome Bengal Black-wood Chairs,

ALSO

A strong bay coloured Bandy Horse, warranted sound, and trots fast; with a Bandy, almost new, and Harness, complete.
A strong Grey Saddle Horse, upwards of 14 hands, high, rising 5 years old, warranted sound and quiet.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY ROBERT HENDERSON,

AT HIS ROOMS NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

This Day, SATURDAY, the 17th instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

SEVEN very handsome White Ground Shawl Handkerchiefs.
One ditto Purple ditto,
One ditto Red ditto,
Just received from Surat,

By order of the Executors of the late NAGAPAH CHITTY.

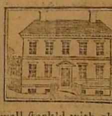
To be sold by Public Auction,

BY ROBERT HENDERSON,

AT HIS ROOMS, NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

On SATURDAY next, the 24th instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,



A HOUSE and EXTENSIVE GARDEN, near KILPAWK, formerly known by the name of TOWNS' Garden. The Garden contains 25 and 5-16ths *St. Thomè* CAWNIES; is well stock'd with choice Fruit Trees, and plentifully supplied with Water.

A Person attends to shew the Premises:—there is likewise a COMPANY'S GRANT for the Grounds.

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE.

Ten per Cent to be immediatly paid down, and the rest of the Purchase Money within Ten Days, when the Bill of Sale will be granted;—in default thereof, the GARDEN will be re-sold, and any Loss on a RE-SALE, to be made good by the First Purchaser:—The Bill of Sale to be at the Purchaser's Expence.

AND

The same day will be sold,

A Piece of GROUND, situated at PEDDY NAICK'S PETTAH, between the Grounds of CHINNY CHITTY, and CHADUBARA CHITTY, and the Grounds of the late Mr. POPHAM, measuring from North to South 41½ Feet, and from East to West 70 Feet.

Further Particulars will be mentioned in a future Advertisement.

SALES BY AUCTION.

By Order of the Executors of the late
NAGAPAH CHITTY.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS, NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE.
On TUESDAY next, the 20th Instant,

TWO Hundred and Sixty-four Pieces Cambric Handkerchiefs, spotted and plain, with coloured borders,
Two and a half Corge Blue Cloth,
AND
Seventy-nine Corge of coarse Chintz, fit for the Pegu Market.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY SHARP AND HEEFKE,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On THURSDAY next, the 22d instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
THE UNDERMENTIONED
Choice Collection of fine Piece Goods, made up by a Gentleman to carry with him to Europe—Consisting of
FINE PLAIN MUSLINS,
MULMULS,
Flowered and Bordered Muslins,
Muslin Petticoats,
Fine Chintz,
Palampores,
Different Patterns of fine Handkerchiefs,
Fine Long Cloth,
Punjum Cloth,
Ginghams, &c. &c.
ALSO
One Chariot,
One handsome Bengal Mahana Palankeen,
Four Complete Sets of Queen's Ware,
A Quantity of fine Brown Nankeen,
And fine Hyson Tea, in Chests.
AND
A Variety of other Articles.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY WRIGHT AND HURST,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On WEDNESDAY next, the 21st Instant,
TEN CASKS OF
SOUND PORTER,
Which will be put up in Lots of one Cask each.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY WRIGHT AND HURST,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
A QUANTITY of plain Glass Tumblers,
Cut Smelling Bottles, with Silver Tops,
A few dozen of excellent Sauces, and Sallad Oil,
Bottled Ale,
One Thousand Quills,
ALSO
QUEEN'S WARE,
CONSISTING OF
PLATES—DISHES—BASONS, &c. &c. &c.
And Sundry other Articles.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY WRIGHT AND HURST,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On WEDNESDAY, the 28th Instant,
A NEAT PLAIN CHARIOT,
IN PERFECT REPAIR,
WITH A PAIR OF STRONG FAST-TROTTING
MARES,
WARRANTED SOUND.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY ANTHONY GAUDOIN,
AT HIS ROOM, UNDER THE EXCHANGE,
On MONDAY next, the 19th Instant,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES;
THREE corge of large PALAMPORES,
Twenty corge of NANKEENS,
Two corge of GINGAMS,
One corge of CHINTZ,
One large ALMIRA,
Two DINING-TABLES,
Some SILVER PLATE,
AND
An elegant and Superb
FLY PALANKEEN;
The KNOBS, TASSELS, FRAMES, POLE-BARS, &c. are of solid SILVER; it is finished in a very *superior style*.

Calcutta General Lottery.

TICKETS to be sold by J. HUNTER, at Thirty-five Pagodas each. The highest Prize is 50,000 Rupees.

For Private Sale,

A PIECE of GROUND in FRANSISCO JOZE'S STREET, with a small HOUSE and SHED upon it.

The GROUND measures 74 Feet from North to South, 56½ Feet from East to West.

Particulars may be known in application to Mr. HENDERSON.

Wanted,

For Three Months certain,

A SUIT of ROOMS, of an UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, in any airy Situation, with the usual Conveniencies of COOK-ROOM, &c.—Any Person having the same to let, is requested to leave the Direction at the Gazette Printing Office.

Fort St. George, October 16th, 1795.

THE GAZETTE.

Saturday, October 17th, 1795.

ON the 13th Instant, at 8 o'Clock in the morning, his Highness the Nabob Wallajah departed this life, after a short but painful illness which he bore, and regarded his approaching dissolution with all the fortitude that marked his character through a variety of vicissitudes that had chequered the earlier part of his Government. He was the firm and sincere Friend, and the faithful and zealous Ally of the English Nation, to which he was strongly attached by esteem and affection. —He shared in all the fortunes of the English in this country, and always considered their interest and his own, as one and the same; he was mild and affectionate towards his subjects, who looked up to him as to a tender and indulgent parent, he was polite and amiable in his manners and the most affible and engaging in his conversation; and no man better understood the art of conciliating men's minds than his Highness.

His Highness is succeeded in his Government, by his eldest son, the Nabob Umdut ul Omrah, who, yesterday morning, ascended the musnud, which event was announced by a royal salute. His Highness, the present Nabob, with his Fathers honors, inherits also his Fathers virtues, attachments and talents, with warmer sentiments, if possible, towards the English—the benevolence of his Heart is well known to all those who know his Highness, and he possesses every requisite and every disposition to make his subjects happy.

On Wednesday the 14th current, intelligence was received at this Presidency, of the surrender of MALACCA—which was announced to the Public by a Royal Salute from the Walls of the *Garrison*, and from his *Majesty's* and the Honourable Company's Shipping in the Roads.

The following Particulars attending the acquisition of this settlement, so essential to the local interests of the *Dutch* in their commercial enterprises in the *Straits*, have been obligingly communicated to us, by private correspondence; but which, from the source whence we derive it, may be regarded us authentic.

Extract of a Letter from MALACCA, *dated the 29th April, 1795.*

" I have the pleasure to inform you of the surrender of MALACCA, on the third night after our arrival in the Roads.—It is probable that the Garrison would have surrendered on our immediate appearance, had not the *Resistance* been delayed for two days on her passage later than the *Orpheus*.

" On the arrival of the *Resistance*, MAJOR BROWN sent a message to the GOVERNOR, de-

ment were landed, about 2000 yards to the southward of the Fort.

" The Detachment was scarcely disembarked, or at least, before two six-pounders could be mounted on their carriages, when an express messenger was despatched from the Garrison, with offers of an acceptance of any terms which MAJOR BROWN might be inclined to dictate.

" On the next morning, the troops marched into the Garrison, and took complete possession of it.

" The Governor, who is esteemed a very worthy Man, is retained in his civil capacity, as Governor; *Major Brown*, of course, reserving to himself the command of the Military.

" The Dutch Military Force, at this settlement, is confined; not amounting to more than one hundred Europeans, and sixty Sepoys; the former, it is supposed, will be sent to Madras, and the latter taken into our service and pay.

" The *Suffolk's Tender*, on which the whole of our artillery was embarked, and which had parted company from us, on the passage, between Madras and Penang, we had, for some time, entertained very serious apprehensions of; but at the moment of my closing this letter, I have the pleasure to advise you of her safe arrival.

" It appears that she had been twice in sight of the *French Squadron*, without knowing, at the time, what ships they were; she was becalmed at one place, on her passage, for seven days.

All accounts speak in the highest terms of the zealous and ready co-operation of the Crews of his Majesty's ships under the command of CAPTAIN NEWCOMBE; as also of the meritorious conduct of the officers and troops from the time of their embarkation until their landing, on the night of the 17th August."

The Services of LIEUT. HOSKINS of his Majesty's ship *Orpheus*, *Lt. Maughan* of the Hon. Company's armed cruiser Intrepid, and *Brigade Major* Mackerras, in piloting the leading Barge to a difficult and critical point of landing, we understand to have been particularly recommended.

We are obliged to a Correspondent, on board the *Resistance*, for the following particulars respecting the re-capture of the *Fort Lewis*, a valuable ship, lately taken by a French Squadron, on the *Coast* of *Pedier*.

On the *first* of *August*, in the morning, it appears, that four Vessels were seen by Capt. Pakenham, between *Pulo Rondo* and the *South Nicobar*; and on their not answering the signal made by the *Resistance*, were supposed by Capt. P. to be ships belonging to the enemy—On nearer approach, one of the vessels being observed to be separated from the rest, orders were given to make immediately for her, and on firing a gun across her bows, the vessel struck and was boarded; she was found to be the *Fort Lewis*. —Captain Pakenham learnt, that the other ships in sight, were the Cybelle and La Prudente, and an armed Brig; on receiving this information, he gave orders for the dispersion of his convoy, and for the better effecting this with safety to the ships under his protection, he placed the *Resistance* in the middle of the channel, through which ships generally pass, at that season of the year.

By this manœuvre, and from the apparent determined resolution of the *Resistance*, to oppose the French Ships, if they attempted to follow the convoy, we may not only attribute the re-possession of the Fort Lewis, but the safety of a considerable convoy of Bombay Traders.

There is no doubt, from the disposition of the officers and troops, then on board the *Resistance*, that if the French had disputed this little pass, they would have met with an opposition, highly honorable to the British character.

They who are acquainted with the situation of the place, will be apprized of the judgment which guided Captain Pakenham, in taking the position above alluded to;—of the importance of the re-capture, of saving a large convoy, and of securing an unmolested passage to our shipping, the whole mercantile world must be fully sensible.

The meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, at the Theatre on Saturday last, was one of the most respectable and numerous that we remember to have witnessed in this city, on any similiar occasion. The countenance of every person present, indicated the lively satisfaction they felt on the subject on which they had assembled. And certainly no testimonial of esteem could be more creditable to both parties, than the address voted to Mr. Hastings on this occasion. Long absent from the scene where his talents and authority had been so advantageously employed, and devoid of all public influence or official patronage, this address from the inhabitants of Calcutta can only be ascribed to motives of the most sincere and disinterested attachment, which, at the same time that they render it more worthy of acceptance, do honour to the feelings of the British inhabitants of this Metropolis.

The Officers of the Bengal army, we understand, intend to present a separate address, to Mr. Hastings, on his acquittal; and the principal native Inhabitants of Calcutta, are also carrying a similar measure into effect. [*Asiatic Mirror.*

The *Catherine*, Captain Read, from this port, arrived at Calcutta on the 28th ultimo, also, the *Ann and Eliza*, Captain *Haldane*.

Yesterday the *Carnatic*, Captain *Hull*, also arrived in the river from *Malacca*, but last from *Pulo Penang*; which she left on the 8th instant.

On Friday last, accounts were received in town, of the arrival at Diamond Harbour of the Hon. Company's ship *Lord Thurlow*, Captain *Thompson*; and *Francis*, Captain *Burrows*.

Jonathan Duncan, Esq. took his departure from *Calcutta* on Friday last, to take charge of the Government of *Bombay*;—he embarked on board the *Panther*, Captain *Margotty*, and was saluted by a discharge of 17 guns, from the battery in Fort William.

We learn, that while the *Transfer* was at anchor off *Momparva*, at the island of *Borneo*, on the 17th of July last, Captain *Sadler*, who then commanded her, went on shore with some chests of Opium; and was cut off by the Malays:—we have not learnt the particulars of his assassination.

Mr. Groube, then the Chief Officer, after waiting a considerable time, and perceiving the danger of the vessel being seized upon, by the piratical marauders who infest those seas, took upon himself the command, and set sail with all expedition for Prince of Wales's island.

There were no less than one Hundred and fifty armed Prows cruising about the vessel, when Mr. Groube made sail.

Hircarrah.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George, 8th October, 1795.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Lieutenant Charles Ryves of the 2d Battalion European Infantry, permitted to resign the Honorable Company's Service.

Mr. Henry Somerset Conway, having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Directors a Cadet on this Establishment, is admitted an Ensign; date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Lieutenant-Fireworker Nixon, appointed Commissary of Ordnance Stores, and Provision, with the Troops under orders for Foreign Service.

The Officer commanding the Army will be pleased to give the necessary orders that the detail be held in readiness to embark at the shortest Notice.

9th Oct. 1795.

Ensign Henry Somerset Conway, to be a Lieutenant, vice Savoet, deceased, date of rank, to be settled hereafter.

11th October, 1795.

The Troops ordered to be held in readiness for Foreign Service are to embark to-morrow morning at six o'clock—The Officer commanding the Army will issue the detail necessary for regulating the embarkation.

Captain Lennon, to be Secretary and principal Engineer on the Eastern Service, under the orders of Commodore Rainier.

Lieutenant-Fireworker Nixon to draw Captains Pay and Batta, as Commissary of Ordnance, Stores and Provisions.

Fort St. George, 13th October, 1795.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. *Pie*t *n James Hist*, to be DUTCH INTERPRETER, under the Orders of commodore *Rainier*, with an Allowance of Fifty Pagodas per Month, to commence from this date.

Fort St. George, 13th October, 1795.

G. O. BY COLONEL BRATHWAITE.

Lieutenant *Henry Somerset Conway* is posted to the 2d European Battalion, and Lieutenant *Willis Hill Gordon* removed from the 15th, to the 9th Native Battalion.

INLAND NEWS.—The Nizam's detachment marched on the 4th instant, from *Puttinchurroo* for *Beder*, where a large body of his Highness's Troops were assembled.

A report obtained that the Prince ALLI JA, with his forces, had taken the way to Aurungabad, with an intention, it was supposed, of going into the Berar Country.

In the vicinity of *Beder*, the rains had set in late, and when the last advices were dispatched, continued without intermission.

Extract of a Letter from on Board the Queen, Indiamen, dated 1st July.

Yesterday we were in Latitude 34 48 S. and Longitude 27 30 E.

You will receive this, by the *Ann* and *Susan*, of *New York*, Captain *Lane*,

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The following extract of a letter from the Southward, may be depended on.—" Riding out " a few mornings ago, I was attacked by a swarm " of *wasps*, from which, with much difficulty, " I disengaged myself; but in the encounter was " stung severely, in different parts of the body.— " every sting turned black immediately, and " obliged me to keep my bed for two days.— " Shortly after, a native woman was attacked by " the same swarm, and not being able to resist so " desperate an assault, is since dead of the wounds " she received."

Accounts received from Pegue mention the loss of the Ship *Favourite*, Captain *Newton*, in coming out of *Rangoon*; and we are much concerned to add, that the whole of the shipss company, the chief mate and seven lascars excepted, unfortunately perished.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, was executed, pursuant to his sentence, *Michael Finney*, for the murder of two Palankeen Boys; He met his fate in a decent and resigned manner;—The above unhappy sufferer, was a Boy of about nineteen Years old.

The following paragraphs are taken from a Calcutta Print.

We have received a Letter from *Malacca*, which desires us to record the bravery and Death of Captain BLUME, who commanded the *Java* Sloop when she was attacked by the *Prudente*.—Being ordered to come on board the French Frigate, and haul down his Colours, he answered that he should never disgrace the Republican Colours by striking them to the French; upon this the Frigate fired into the Sloop, who returned it with great spirit for half an hour, when her brave Commander fell by a Cannon Shot, upon which the surviving Officer struck the Colours.—The Inhabitants of *Malacca* were so pleased with the conduct of this brave but unfortunate Officer, that they have agreed to erect a Monument to his memory.

The following Ships are on the Coast of Pedier; Bangalore, Fryer—Betsey, Calender—Neptune, Pittman—and Penguin Snow.

The *India*, Captain *Ashmead*, of *Philadelphia* is shortly to sail from *Calcutta* for *America*.—Major *Kyd* and Mr. *Dent*, whose departure will be universally regretted, proceed on this vessel, via *America*, to *Europe*.

The *Danish* ship *Juliana*, also sails for *Copenhagen* early in November, the Baroness *Van Haugwitz*, late of *Chinsurah*, embarks for *Europe* by this opportunity.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER.

AUGUST 22.

On Monday laſt a Dingey arrived from Muſcat, with deſpatches from Mr. Maneſty at Graine, to the Honorable the Governor, giving cover to a few private letters from London, of the 8th of May, and foreign Gazettes down to the 27th of the ſame month. In the ſcarcity of occurrences which theſe advices add to our information, we find nothing from whence to draw any intereſting concluſions; the few paſſages we have met worthy of tranſlation, we ſhall preſent to our readers in our enſuing paper.

On Wedneſday evening laſt, anchored in the Harbour from Mocha the Stambool, a ſhip belonging to the Houſe of Chillaby, at Surat: by this opportunity, Meſſrs. Soper and D. Ramſay, the Honble. Company's Supra-cargoes, having completed the object of the commiſſion at Mocha, took their paſſage to Bombay.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. J. Smith, relative to the loſs of the Brig Providence, under American colours, (formerly the Brutus, a French prize,) which left Bengal for Europe, in April, 1794.

London, March 10th 1795.

"On the 19th December laſt, we took in our cargo, and left Hamburg for Dunkirk, with the owner, Mr. Henley, of Boſton, and a pilot. Shortly after we ſailed, we experienced a moſt ſevere gale of wind, which drove us as far as the Texel, on the coaſt of Holland, where we kept driving about till the 24th, when we unfortunately got among the Flemiſh Banks; on one of which, through the ignorance of our pilot, we ſtruck, and knocked off our rudder and part of our counter; indeed, w expected the veſſel would have gone immediately to pieces; but the ſea running exceeding high, ſhe beat over, and was again drove into deep water. At day light we ſaw Dunkirk, but unfortunately we had drove to leeward, and could not regain our port. To remain where we were, was a dreadful alternative, for we muſt inevitably have foundered; it was therefore thought adviſeable, to cut and bear away for Calais, which we did, after having conſtructed a machine to ſteer the veſſel with.

"In this ſituation, we arrived off Calais, on the 25th of December, where, in ſpite of all our exertions, the veſſel ſtruck again, bulged, and immediately filled, We now got out our boat, which to add to our misfortunes, was immediately ſtove to pieces; attempted to cut away our maſts, but the ſea breaking over us, this was rendered impracticable.

"I never experienced ſo ſevere a night, the very ſea freezing as it fell; judge of my ſituation, with two infants and a native woman under my charge, in a clime ſo uncongenial to their nature. By 4 A. M. the veſſel by the violence of the ſea had drove ſo near the ſhore, that ſome of the ſeamen found means to effect a landing; by the help of ropes they humanely got the little ones on ſhore, together with the woman. Had it not been for the uncommon activity of the officers and ſeamen, we muſt inevitably have periſhed.

"We were a mile and half from the town of Calais, when we arrived there, the gates were not open, and the guards put us into cuſtody; but on finding we were Americans, they took us to the guard houſe fire. Early in the morning, I waited on the Officers of the town, and requeſted aſſiſtance to endeavor to ſave a part of the cargo, but no aſſiſtance could be given; and we were obliged in that dreadful ſituation to be ſpectators of the plunder of many articles; on the return of the tide, a part of the wreck floated on ſhore, which we ſold, and by it were enabled to ſupport ourſelves a few days. The cargo coſt 15,[illegible]

"W[illegible] National Convention, but received no anſwer.

"I arrived in London, on the 10th Feb. where I found Captain Deane, with the ſhip Paragon, of Boſton, of which I am appointed Chief Officer, and expect to ſail for Calcutta in about ſix months."

YESTERDAY very alarming intelligence was received from the Weſt Indias by a Veſſel arrived at *Liverpool*, after a ſhort paſſage. The particulars our Readers will find in a letter from *Barbadoes*. We cannot but conſider it as a great conſolation, that Sir PETER PARKER, with the Fleet and Convoy under his command, ſhould have reached the Weſt Indias at ſo critical at juncture, a circumſtance which we hope will have materially changed the aſpect of affairs in that quarter.

We are ſorry to add, there is too much reaſon to fear that in the Iſlands of *St. Vincent's* the Negroes have been completely ſucceſſful in their Inſurrection, and have murdered all the Whites.

Yeſterday Letters from *St. Domingo*, dated the 17th of March, were received by way of *Liverpool*; all was then tolerably quit. A very dangerous Plot had been diſcovered at *Port-au-Prince*, but four of the ringleaders, two Whites and two Negroes, had been inſtantly ſhot, and peace was ſecured: 150 men had been ſent from *Jamaica* to *Jeremie*, ſo that there were no fears entertained for the ſafety of the rich quarter of *La Grande Ance*, from whence already ſome veſſels are arrived in the Downs with valuable cargoes.

At laſt the National Convention has decreed the final organization of the National Guard in *Paris*.—There will be 2400 Cavalry; the Companies of Grenadiers and Chaſſeurs who had been ſuppreſſed in the Battalions ſince the 1ſt of Auguſt 1792, becauſe they were ſold to the Court, have been created again, notwithſtanding many violent objections of men who pretended that a freſh Ariſtocracy was raiſed in the Battalions, dangerous to the principles of Equality.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 30.

STATE OF THE NATION.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

Of the Weſt-india Iſlands, Martinico alone remained. In St. Domingo we could not pretend to ſay that we had made any permanent conqueſt; the remnant of the few troops we had ſent thither were, moſt probably before this time, withdrawn. For the whole of the Weſt Indies, 20,000 men would be required, and at preſent we had not 6,000. We were now talking about ſending out infantry and cavalry; when they might be ſent he did not know; at the earlieſt they muſt ſail in April, and arrive at the places of their deſtination at a ſeaſon when they muſt fall ſacrifices to the climate, as thoſe who had gone before them had fallen. If their Lordſhips ſhould think fit to go into the enquiry, they would find that ſuch only of our manufactures had flouriſhed as were called for by the war, and paid for with our own money, while all that uſed to be taken off by foreign trade were either totally at a ſtand or lamentably declined. As our ſtill remaining manufactures were ſupported only by the war, ſo was much of our ſtill remaining commerce. This country, in conſequence of the peculiar circumſtances of the war, had become in a great degree the depot of commercial property, which, on the reſtoration of peace, would quickly flow back to its former channels. The taxes of the year were proofs of the difficulties to which we were reduced. The taxes on wine, on tea, on ſpirits, could only be productive until the revival of ſmuggling, which experience had ſhewn increaſe of taxes on thoſe articles beyond a certain amount muſt always produce.

But it ſeemed Miniſters had new projects for carrying on the war. They were to invade France, not to co-operate with the Royaliſts in La Vendee, for they were no more; but to aid the Chouans in Brittany. He muſt cry ſhame upon ſuch a project, whoever entertained it. Who did not know that Brittany was the Wales of France? Much better would it be to negotiate with France for the reſtoration of the emigrants, or if that could not be, to give them half a million or a million of money, as we had given to the American loyaliſts; not as rivals to France, but as men to men.

The conduct of Miniſters with reſpect to Ireland, was ſuch as to invite an attack upon it; and then they told their Lordſhips that the affairs of Ireland were too delicate to be inquired into. If he ſaw reaſon to apprehend a civil war, if he ſaw troops tranſporting from place to place; and regiments changed for other regiments that were thought more to be depended upon, to enforce the meaſures of government; was he not to enquire what were thoſe meaſures, and what the conduct or miſconduct which had produced a ſtate of things ſo alarming? If there was any people more to be led and leſs to be driven than another, it was the people of Ireland. He was old enough to have oppoſed the firſt meaſures which led to the fatal neceſſity of force in America. Neither for England nor for Ireland was the ſyſtem of force better calculated than for America. That great miniſter, Sir Robert Walpole a great miniſter he was, and although educated with many prejudices againſt him, ever ſince he had examined his character more particularly, he believed an honeſt miniſter—preſcribed open, pacific, conciliating meaſures for Ireland, but never ſoldiers. He ſhould not have ſlept if he had omitted calling their Lordſhip's attention particularly to this moſt important ſubject. Of all the misfortunes of this ſucceſsful war, as they were pleaſed to call it, the greateſt perhaps was, that miniſters always miſjudged the character of the people with whom they had to deal. They had miſjudged the character of the people of America, and imagined that they were to be bullied into ſubmiſſion by injury and inſult. The people of America were wiſe enough to ſee our folly, and moderate enough not to be ſo ready to take offence as we were to offer it. They knew that moderation and firmneſs muſt obtain the advantage over inconſiderate folly, and they were not deceived. He hoped the people of Ireland would imitate the example of the people of America, and not ſuffer themſelves to be irritated, convinced that the peeviſhneſs, paſſion or prejudice, of any Miniſtry, muſt yield in the end to the temperate and united wiſhes of a nation. The Catholics of Ireland had ſhewn great wiſdom on many former occaſions; and having, in part, reaped the fruits of it, they would not, he truſted, ſuffer it to forſake them on the preſent trying occaſion. Miniſters had miſjudged the character of the people of France, and every plan founded on their conception of that character had failed; they had miſjudged the character of the people of Holland, forced them into a war againſt their inclination, and Holland was loſt. He much feared they were now likely to miſjudge the character of the people of this country.

The ſpeech of Boiſſy d' Anglas, as far as it could be conſidered as indicating the diſpoſition of France, invited to negotiation. "Some cruel and crafty politicians," it ſaid, "would perſuade the nations of Europe, that we alone are inſenſible to the cries of ſuffering humanity; that we alone thirſt for their blood; that no peace with us can be ſafe or honorable; that the continuation of the war is advantageous to them; and, finally, this abſurd contradiction, that on the one hand, our pride and our ambition are too formidable for us to be treated with, and, on the other, that our efforts have too much exhauſted us, not to afford them hopes of certain ſucceſs, by continuing the c[on]teſt.—We ought to convince all virtuous men, that we deteſt war without fearing it; that we are always ready to put a ſtop to its horrors, when a peace ſhall be offered to us conſiſtent with our dignity, and capable of guaranteeing our ſafety. We ought, at the ſame time, to advertiſe the people of all nations, that ready to negotiate with frankneſs, we will not ſuffer our arms to be paralyzed, or our triumphs to be ſuſpended, by negotiations falſe or futile." He would not trouble their Lordſhips with reading more of this ſpeech, which had been adopted by the Convention as their manifeſto; but he wiſhed them to read it over and over, and Miniſters to anſwer the contents of it, if they could. He would not run into the extravagance of ſuppoſing that the French felt none of the diſtreſſes of war, or that the people of France were not earneſtly deſirous of peace; but it was idle to imagine that with all this deſire of peace, they would truckle for it in the hour of victory, or purchaſe it at the price of ſurrendering all the conqueſts they had made. Americans lately come from Paris, it was ſaid, reported that Syeyes had made a ſpeech in favour of peace, which was ſo much applauded that he was very ſoon after elected into the Committee of Public Safety. Syeyes, although not a diplomatic man, was a man of great character for abilities, and his councils were ſuppoſed to have a great influence on the various events of the revolution; and this report, if true, was no inconſiderable matter, previous to the opening of a campaign, the iſſue of which could not be good, and the evil of which no man could calculate. It remained to be ſeen when ſo many grounds for enquiry unfortunately exiſted, whether Miniſters would make a new precedent, and refuſe granting enquiry, for no reaſon, but becauſe enquiry was neceſſary.

Lord GRENVILLE ſaid, in explanation, that he had not ſeparated the intereſt of this country in the war from the intereſt of the Powers on the Continent.

The Duke of RICHMOND ſaid, that having formerly brought forward a motion of enquiry, he felt himſelf called upon to ſtate his reaſons for oppoſing a ſimilar motion now. The war reſpecting which he moved to enquire was founded on principles radically wrong. The preſent war was founded on principles perfectly right, on the protection of property, on the exiſtence of civil ſociety; it was in fact a defenſive war. Into the conduct of the war an enquiry might take place at the proper time. When that time came it would be found that the conduct of a noble Lord, lately at the head of the Admiralty, far from deſerving the blame imputed to him, had been meritorious. He could not, however, agree that the war had been fortunate; or that it was now fortunate with reſpect to our naval exertions and the colonies. It had ever been his opinion, that the leſs we had to do with continental connections the better. Experience, however, had proved, that the exiſtence of Holland as a friend was eſſential to the intereſts of this country. At the end of the laſt war, an able Miniſter ſent to the Hague had brought back Holland to the right line of politics. While Holland was our friend we could turn all our attention to the weſtward. When Holland was our enemy it was extremely difficult to provide ſufficiently for defence to the eaſtward, and collect ſufficient force at the ſame time for the neceſſary operations to the weſtward. This difficulty a late noble relation of his (Lord Keppel) had felt, and deſerved great praiſe for overcoming when a fleet was to be ſent to the relief of Gibraltar. Carrying our interference in the affairs of the Continent farther than was neceſſary for the ſecurity of Holland, and taking up the affairs of all Germany, he did not approve. He had oppoſed the motions for peace made at different times in that Houſe; but he would not have oppoſed a diſtinct motion againſt the connections we had entered into for carrying on the war. Auſtria had actually abandoned us in the middle of the campaign; and the Auſtrian army would not delay its retreat a ſingle day, to enable us to ſave our ſtores. If the war had been a naval war, we ſhould have ſtood upon high ground, and poſſeſſed great influence with every power in Europe. It might be ſaid, that our interference on the continent had not impeded our naval exertions; but this could not be ſtrictly true. Our attention had been diſtracted, and the immenſe tranſport ſervice alone had employed a great number of our ſeamen which might otherwiſe have manned ſhips of war. The object was now the defence of Great Britain, which was to be ſecured by augmenting our navy, not by giving immenſe loans to Auſtria. The inclination of the French to make peace muſt appear in a leſs queſtionable ſhape than that of ſpeeches, before any reliance could be placed upon it. Much of the language held in that Houſe, ſerved only to encourage them to perſevere in the war. Had they yet made any overtures of peace, or was it ſafe to make peace with them while they were in poſſeſſion of the Netherlands and of Holland? As the enquiry could ſerve only to embarraſs the executive government, at a time when the moſt free and unembarraſſed exertion was neceſſary, he could not agree to it.

The Duke of BEDFORD ſaid, that if their Lordſhips ſhould negative the motion, they would be viewed by all Europe in a light in which the moſt factious reviler of the Conſtitution would not dare to repreſent them. If there had not been error [in] the principles upon which the war was gone in[to], there muſt have been want of ability in the mode [o]f conducting it. It was the duty of that Houſ[e] to diſcover the ſource of ſo many miſcarriages, [to] teach Miniſters to act better if they had been in error, or if they were wilfully perverſe and incapab[le] to addreſs His Majeſty for their removal. He [re]marked on the conduct of our allies, and the c[on]duct of Miniſters towards neutral powers. The[y] claimed great merit for the manner in which they [ha]d negotiated with America, although all they ſeemed entitled too was, that having found the attempt to bully America to be fruitleſs, they had not been quite ſo abſurd as to perſevere in it. If we had been as ſucceſsful in the Mediterranean, if we had deſtroyed the naval force of the enemy to ſuch a degree as they repreſented, whence aroſe the unprecedented high price of inſurance? If we had taken the French Colonies in the Weſt Indies, why were we not able to keep them? On all theſe points, or on the neglect of the troops with reſpect to medical aſſiſtance, all ſurely very fit objects for their Lordſhips' enquiry, the noble Secretary of State anſwered nothing. He attempted only to prove, that if things with us were bad, things with the French were worſe. The noble Secretary admitted, however, that France was beginning to correct her errors. Would to God England would do ſo too. When the Noble Secretary ſaid that his noble Friend who made the motion had adduced but one new argument, that every other topic of his ſpeech had been diſcuſſed over and over again, he expected that the noble Secretary would have paſſed by the matter ſo repeatedly diſcuſſed, and anſwered very fully that which was new.—How [mu]ch was he diſappointed to hear the noble Secre[tar]y paſs by that which he admitted to be new, without any anſwer whatever, and dwell at great length on what he ſtated to be old! Even the friends of Miniſters ought to vote for the enquiry, as the ſureſt and moſt dignified means of wiping away the ſtains upon their character; the imputations upon their conduct, if they were unfounded, and giving confidence to the public in their future operations. If there were diſcontents at home; if there were ſuch ſeeds of diſaffection as had been made the pretext for ſuſpending one of the moſt eſſential guards of the liberty of the ſubject, an honeſt enquiry into the cauſe of our diſaſters was the moſt effectual means of cruſhing them. Let their Lordſhips prove that they were alive to the intereſts and the feelings of the people, and they would exert a much ſtronger engine for ſecuring internal peace than axes or ſcaffolds. He was going to draw the reverſe of the picture, but till the fatal hour arrived, he wiſhed to draw a veil over it; he wiſhed not even to ſuppoſe that their Lordſhips through partiality to any ſet of Miniſters, would ſhrink from their duty. It was impoſſible for them in juſtice, in equity, or in prudence, to reject the motion of his noble Friend.

LORD HAY (Earl of KINNOUL) expreſſed his confidence in the purity of the motives that induced the noble Lord to make the motion, although he could not approve of it.

The Duke of GRAFTON ſaid, that the fair concluſion from the different points of view in which their Lordſhips ſaw the ſame things, was, that they ought to go into the enquiry, and inveſtigate who was right, and who was wrong. Under ſuch circumſtances there was no inſtance of refuſing an enquiry. It was the particular, nay the ſpecial duty of that Houſe to be ever watchfully attentive, that in the executive government there was neither delinquency nor want of ability. If, on the other hand, in times of diſaſter and calamity, they were to ſit ſupine, they would betray their truſt. It was not difficult, although painful, to prove that the ſtate of the country was at preſent ſuch as to call upon their Lordſhips for the moſt rigorous exerciſe of their inquiſitorial duty. What would be the opinion of the public if they ſhould depart from the practice o their anceſtors? He ſeriouſly exhorted the Noble Secretary of State to conſider well the conſequences. If he was determined to oppoſe all enquiry, let him move an adjournment, if it were but for one day, that they might ſearch their journals for precedents, and be able, if poſſible, to ſhew that they were not acting in expreſs contradiction to ancient uſage.

Lord SIDNEY ſaid, that thoſe who ſupported the motion, ought, on their own principles, to have made at an earlier period a Motion, the effect of which if carried, would be to ſuſpend the buſineſs of the Executive Government juſt before the opening of a campaign; in which not only all Europe, but all mankind, was intereſted. He wiſhed earneſtly for peace, but he muſt oppoſe the motion, as tending to weaken us in continuing the war, and not to ſtrengthen us in negociation. Peace depended upon the French, and might be reſtored to Europe, whenever they thought fit to offer it upon ſafe and reaſonable terms. In the military hoſpitals, at the commencement of the war, there had been ſcandalous abuſes, but care had been ſince taken to remove them. He felt no apprehenſion in oppoſing a motion, which he was perſuaded no man upon earth thought fit to be adopted.

The Earl of MANSFIELD ſaid there was only one new topic adduced as an argument in favour of the Motion, a topic which he heard mentioned with regret; and although the Noble Secretary of State had been reproached by paſſing it by unanſwered, he muſt not only commend his diſcretion, but follow his example. The very ſtatement of that topic was, that the people of Ireland would judge of it for themſelves; to what end then would their Lordſhips diſcuſs a topic, of which others were to judge. He admitted it to be the duty of the Houſe to watch the conduct of the Executive Government; but in exerciſing that duty, their Lordſhips were to be guided, not by precedent, but by diſcretion. The ſole queſtion for conſideration was, would going into a Committee of Enquiry contribute to the great end, to which the Houſe was already pledged. Conſiſtency in political matters was a great virtue. Their Lordſhips had declared a vigorous proſecution of the war to be neceſſary, and was it befitting their wiſdom now to adopt a meaſure which would not only impede the vigorous proſecution of the war, but counteract negociation, if negociation were practicable, which he was ſure it was not. The Noble Lord who made the Motion, in ſtating the two modes of conducting the war, one or other of which Miniſters ought to have adopted, forgot that the war was defenſive. The rule to be obſerved, with reſpect to States calling themſelves neutral, was, that they were not to ſuffer the one of the Belligerent Powers to do that which they would not ſuffer the other to do. If a State profeſſing neutrality were to allow one of the Belligerent Powers to march troops through its territory, the oppoſite party would have a right to do the ſame, otherwiſe the neutrality would not be real but fictitious. His Lordſhip went over the uſual grounds alledged in defence of the principles upon which the war has been undertaken and conducted. He gave great credit to Lord Grenville's calculations on the French finances, and obſerved that Swift, in one of his pamphlets, written againſt a moſt honorable war, had ſaid that ſeven millions was a ſum of which a Scotchman who had not travelled could form no idea. He had travelled, and yet he found ſome difficulty in forming an idea of a lottery of 160,000,000, or of a monthly deficit of 18,000,000. But, for the ſake of argument, he would admit what he had never believed, and he apprehended never ſhould believe; he would ſuppoſe that the finances of France were flouriſhing, that the diſtreſſes of war were not felt by the People, and that the *vivida vis* of their Republican principles ſurmounted every difficulty; all this would be only additional reaſon for increaſed vigour and exertion on our part. He would prefer a direct motion for the removal of his Majeſty's preſent Miniſters to this indirect mode of aiming at the ſame object.——The removal from office of this or that ſet of men might be of little conſequence to a country; but there was infinite miſchief in a change of ſyſtem, and miſerable would be the condition of theſe kingdoms, if the conduct of affairs were committed to thoſe who ſaw no hope of ſafety but in an immediate peace.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE, in a ſpeech of great ability and conſiderable length, of which the lateneſs of the hour and want of room prevents us from noticing more than a few of the heads, ſaid he was not more ſurpriſed at the oppoſition given to the motion, than at the mode of oppoſing it. When no precedent for refuſing ſuch an enquiry could be found, when the times were ſuch as to call for enquiry more imperiouſly than at any former period, he did not believe that Miniſters would have dared to meet it with a direct negative. The moſt he expected them to do, was to get rid of it by a motion to adjourn. Their mode of arguing was no leſs extraordinary. They talked of their ſucceſſes, when every man who recollected the conqueſts France had made, muſt treat ſuch vapouring with deriſion. Would they not be happy to bring back the French within their former limits, at the price of all their boaſted ſucceſſes? Did they even imagine that France would conſent to relinquiſh her conqueſts on condition of having every thing reſtored to her ſhe had loſt? Sir Gilbert Elliot ſaid, that our allies were the human race; the Secretary of State ſaid that our wealth was the wealth of the world; and thus, according to them, with allies innumerable, and wealth inexauſtible, we were ſucceſsfully fighting for the exiſtence of ſociety! On the naval ſucceſs of Lord Howe every man muſt reflect with gratitude and exultation. But how had that glorious victory been improved? What the ſkill and valour of our navy had put into our hands, the unaccountable miſmanagement of Miniſters contrived to throw away. Miniſters knew that the French gave a very different account of that victory from ours.—They ſaid that although the accidental circumſtances of weather had enabled us to take poſſeſſion of ſome of their crippled ſhips, and bring them into port, yet that our fleet had received ſuch damage in the action, as to require much time before it could again be fit for ſea. Was our fleet equipped with ſuch deſpatch as to contradict this aſſertion of theirs? Was it not unaccountably detained in port, while French ſquadrons were preying upon our trade in every quarter? So deficient were Miniſters in foreſight, that in November, or December, an order was given for cutting down ſixty-four gun ſhips to frigates; and in February, another order for converting Indiamen into ſixty-fours,

They could not even imagine the poſſibility of Holland being ſoon in the poſſeſſion of the French, or recollect that in ſuch an event, ſixty-fours would be the fitteſt ſhips to oppoſe to the Dutch navy, on the Dutch coaſt. The preſent and a late firſt Lord of the Admiralty might compare notes upon the ſubject, for there did not yet appear to be much difference in their modes of conducting the navy. His Lordſhip went over the conduct of Miniſters towards Neutral States, and our ſituation with reſpect to Allies, in all of which he contended there was ample ground for enquiry. He dwelt particularly on the ſtate into which Ireland had been thrown; which, whether owing to the raſhneſs of one member of his Majeſty's Cabinet, the duplicity of ſome of the Miniſters, or the treachery of others, called equally for examination. Promiſes have been made to the people of Ireland, and meaſures brought into the Iriſh Parliament, without any hint of diſapprobation on the part of the Britiſh Cabinet: Under the deluſion that theſe meaſures were to be carried into effect, the people of Ireland were ſwindled out of their money, as completely as any man of whom money was obtained under falſe pretences, could be ſaid to be ſwindled. Were Miniſters aware of the diſpoſition of the people in Ireland? Laſt ſummer the mail-coach was robbed in the South of Ireland; every letter was put into the neighbouring poſt-offices unopened; nothing but the newſpapers were kept, and the People aſſembled in crouds to hear theſe papers read to them. Their Lordſhips might judge of the eagerneſs for information, when a capital felony was committed to obtain it. A diſpoſition, which, cheriſhed and conciliated, might be turned to the moſt beneficial ends, but which nothing could be more dangerous than to thwart and irritate. He concluded by recommending in the moſt earneſt and animated terms, to diſarm of their own arguments, by the conduct of that Houſe, thoſe who wiſhed to ſubſtitute their own theories for the genuine principles of the Conſtitution.

Earl SPENCER ſaid, that the noble Lords on the other ſide had ſeemed to expreſs an indifference, whether the circumſtances, which they brought forward as a ground of attack againſt Miniſters, were true or falſe.—A packet boat might have been loſt or might have been captured, he could only ſay that the Admiralty had received no intelligence of any ſuch event having taken place, and no intelligence, he preſumed, had been received by the noble Marquis. What had been aſſerted of the ſailing of the fleet having been delayed from the want of biſcuit, or from any economical arrangement, was entirely unfounded. As to the circumſtance of letters not having been received from Hamburgh for ſuch a length of time, that could not eaſily be aſcribed as matter of blame to the Admiralty. He objected to the enquiry that had been propoſed, as leading to diſcuſſions that would be exceedingly detrimental to the public intereſt, but at the ſame time, whenever the particular buſineſs of Ireland ſhould be brought forward, had no doubt that he ſhould be able completely to vindicate the ſhare which he had in that tranſaction.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE ſtated, that he was anxious that every information which he laid before that Houſe, ſhould be ſtrictly correct. No communication had been received from Hamburgh for 77 days paſt, (the uſual paſſage being only about 8 days) a circumſtance which had occaſioned extreme embarraſſment in the city, and been attended with conſiderable detriment to the trading and manufactoring intereſts.

The noble Lord might treat this as a circumſtance of little importance, but when it was recollected that Hamburgh was the only place by which we could carry on our communication with the Continent, it might perhaps appear in a different point of view.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE ſaid, that he always wiſhed to ground any argument which he ſubmitted to their Lordſhips, on the beſt information which he could poſſibly procure. It had however been the ſyſtem of Miniſters in both Houſes of Parliament, to refuſe every ſpecies of information which was required to be laid on the table, even though the particular ſtatement of facts might perhaps reach the public through a different channel. For inſtance, were he to move for an account of the internal ſtate of the defence of the country, it would be reprobated as a moſt indiſcreet and profligate motion, yet it was not impoſſible that ſuch an account might, in conſequence of the indiſcretion of a Secretary of State, the vanity of a biſhop, and the folly of a mayor, be brought forward to the public eye, through the medium of a Newcaſtle paper.

The BISHOP of DURHAM ſaid, that the letter had been tranſmitted to him in his civil capacity, at the time when the French obtained poſſeſſion of Holland, and that he publiſhed it in order to quiet the alarm which that event had excited in the country.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE read a copy of the letter in ſupport of his former comment.

The Duke of NORFOLK ſaid, that it was not his intention at that late hour to treſpaſs long upon their Lordſhips' time. There were, however, circumſtances at the preſent critical period that made it his duty to ſupport the enquiry propoſed, and to ſay a few words on the motion now before them. When he conſidered that a perſon of rank had been ſent to another country, and that a man of the higheſt rank and fortune in both countries, and who was not more conſpicuous from his rank and fortune, than diſtinguiſhed for his public and private virtues; when he ſaw ſuch a perſon ſent to Ireland, and beginning his adminiſtration in ſuch a manner, as to conciliate the affections, and promote the happineſs and intereſts of the two countries, and almoſt immediately, within ſix weeks, ſaw that perſon recalled, he certainly thought that ſomething muſt be wrong, that there was ſtrong ground for enquiry, and that it ought to be known who was to blame. The emancipation of the Roman Catholics in Ireland to the full extent, brought forward by Mr. Grattan, he conſidered to be a meaſure that ought to have been, and ſtill muſt be, inſiſted upon and completed. Every man who wiſhed to preſerve a good underſtanding between the two countries, every body that valued the Conſtitution of England, the Conſtitution, and the eſtabliſhed religion of Ireland, as well as the general voice of the people of that country, muſt be of the ſame opinion. He was much ſurprized to have heard the noble Secretary of State boaſt of the ſucceſſes of the preſent war; and ſo fond of contraſting the ſtate of this country with that of France. With regard to the glorious victory of the 1ſt of June, he was ſure every lover of his country muſt glory in the gallant conduct of the Noble commander, officers and ſailors, who were engaged in the triumph of that day. But the conduct of the Admiralty, he thought, had been ſuch as demanded enquiry even from the event of that day. In former wars, if the fleet of England was not equal in ſtrength and numbers to the combined fleets of the Houſe of Bourbon, it would have been reckoned criminal miſconduct on the part of the Admiralty Board, and a fit ſubject of enquiry and cenſure. In this caſe we had to oppoſe ſuperior numbers, and, as the engagement of that day had ſhewn, at conſiderable riſk; whereas, had our number of ſhips been what it ought, we might have avoided a battle which, glorious as it was to the naval character of Britons, was dearly brought by the blood it coſt us; and had we been able to do this by keeping the French in their own port, we might likewiſe have intercepted that important convoy, ſo neceſſary, he might ſay, to the very exiſtence of the French Republic. In ſhort, when he thought on the conduct of the Admiralty at that time, he muſt ſay, that if he had been at the head of that Board, he would have been the firſt to call for enquiry. There were many other topics that in his mind made the motion particularly called for at this time, but it was too late to go into them at length now; he would, therefore, conclude by reminding their Lordſhips, that this perhaps would be the laſt opportunity which might be in their power of going into ſuch a Committee, as the noble Earl propoſed, at this critical period, and as a meaſure in his opinion abſolutely neceſſary, he ſhould certainly vote for it.

The Queſtion was then put and the Houſe divided.

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Majority againſt the Motion,	90

ARRIVALS.—10th October, Snow *Mercury*, Woodcock, *Coringa*.—Ship *Dantzberg Caſtle*, *ditto*.—11th, Hon. Company's Frigate, *Bombay*, Pickett, *Trincomallé*.—12th; Snow *John Packett*, Herrilies, *Point Pedro*.—Ship *America*, Hubbard, *Iſle of France*.—Ship *Mentor*, Richardſon, *Bombay*.—15th, Ship *Huſſar*, Lightbourne, *Trincomallé*.—Ship *Royal Charlotte*, Smart *Bombay*.

DEPARTURES.—9th October, Snow *Anna*, Hofland, *Maſulipatam*.—10th, Ketch *Mary*, Dron, *Bengal*.—12th, Ship *Anna*, Haigs, *Bengal*.—12th, Ship *Favourite* Mears, *Bengal*.—Brig *Eliza*, Robertſon, ——.—13th, Portugueze Ship, *Pacquet de Aſia*, Carminha, *Bengal*.—14th American Ship, *Aſia*, Chapman, ——.—Ship *Bornholm*, Capt. Hebert, *Bengal*.—15th Ship *Mary*, Turnbull.—*Bengal*.—His Majeſty's Ship *Suffolk*, Commodore Rainier.—Ship *Centurion*, Captain Oſborne, Ship *Cæſar*, Captain Watt, Ship *Heroine*, Capt. Gardner.—Ship *Eliza Ann*, Hughes, *Calcutta*.

MARRIAGE.] On the 29th ultimo, at *Calcutta*, Lieut *Anthony Green* to Miſs *Daniel*, ſiſter to Mrs. *Grace*.

BIRTH.]—Lately, the Lady of W. *Harrington*, *Eſq.* of a *Son*.

DEATHS.]—Lately at *Calcutta*, Mrs. *Roſe*, the Heireſs of a reſpectable family in *Scotland*—a Lady whoſe goodneſs of heart was as acknowledged, as her misfortunes in life have been numerous and ſevere.

Lately, at *Bombay*, Mr. *Brydon*, aſſiſtant-ſurgeon. At *Calcutta*, the Lady of Colonel *Horton Briſcoe*.

Lottery for Two Houses.

SITUATED NEAR

MR. POPHAM's BROADWAY,

IN THE BLACK TOWN,

They are at preſent inhabited and in good Repair.

EACH of the HOUSES has a front Verandah, 29 feet long and 7 broad, a Hall 20 feet by 12, with 2 Bed-chambers, Butlers and Cooks Godowns, Cook-room, Neceſſary Houſe, with two diſtinct Yards, and in the latter of which is a Well of good water.

SCHEME of the LOTTERY.

The two HOUSES are valued, by Company's Bricklayers, at 1800 Hagodas, to be divided into 180 Tickets, at Ten Pagodas each.

PRIZE THE FIRST—THE NORTHERN HOUSE,
PRIZE THE SECOND—THE SOUTHERN DITTO.

The LOTTERY will be drawn as ſoon as filled, and the Tickets paid for, at the AUCTION-ROOM of Mr. GAUDOIN in the Fort, where a Plan of the Houſes may be ſeen, and further Particulars may be known.

For Private Sale,

A GOOD STRONG

HOODED BANDY,

AND

A ſerviceable ſtrong faſt trotting

BAY HORSE,

With Harneſs, &c. Complete, Warranted ſound.

The Price is 100 Pagodas, *ready money*—enquire at the GAZETTE OFFICE; where the HORSE and BANDY may be ſeen.

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BOOK BINDING.

GENTLEMEN wiſhing to have BOOKS bound, are particularly requeſted to ſend them to BONE AND COOPER, who will have them finiſhed in a neat Manner, and on moderate Terms.

☞ Meſſrs. B. & C. will have in the courſe of a few Days, the following BLANK BOOKS, ready bound, for Sale:—JOURNAL—LEDGER—CASH—WASTE-DAY—MEMORANDUM—and BILL BOOKS; and ſuch others as may be required in the Mercantile Line.

Madras Charitable Lottery.

THE HOLDERS of TICKETS not drawn in the SECOND CLASS, are hereby informed that the additional ſum of FIVE STAR PAGODAS accompanied with the TICKETS of the SECOND CLASS, will be received at the Office of Meſſrs. SHARP and HEEFKE, at the CARNITIC BANK, at all the different HOUSES in MADRAS—and at PONDICHERY, by Meſſrs. DE BURY, JOANNES SINNAN and CO. where the reſpective Tickets were firſt purchaſed, and others be delivered in lieu thereſo every day Sundays excepted between the hours of 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, and 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, untill the 11th of October, being one day before the drawing of the THIRD or LAST CLASS.

The Public are requeſted to take Notice, that no Payment can be received without the Original Tickets, nor after the abovementioned day, and all the holders who may omit to make payment on or before that day, will loſe the benefit of their Tickets.

The THIRD CLASS commences drawing preciſely on MONDAY the 12th of October next.

Madras Charitable Lottery.

FOR 150000 PAGODAS,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTION OF

Meſſrs. PORCHER, REDHEAD, and Co.
COLT, BAKER, and Co.
CHASE, SEWELL, and CHASE,
TULLOH, JERVIS, and BRODIE,
DRING, GORDON, and LUSHINGTON,
STEPHENS and COCKELL,
MC'DOWALL, FRASER, and HAY,
D. CHRISTIANI,
THOMAS FRASER,
JOHN SMART,
SATUR and DE MONTE,
and
AVIET SETH.
SHARP AND HEEFKE, *Agents*.

For the BENEFIT of the MILITARY MALE ASYLUM, and towards erecting a BRIDGE for the Accommodation of the PUBLIC, over the River between the Houſe belonging to His HIGHNESS the NABOB UMDUT UL OMRAH BEHADER, &c. &c. &c. and the Houſe lately occupied by MAJOR HART.

THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASES EBING DRAWN, THERE NOW REMAINS

THE THIRD CLASS,

CONSISTING OF 5,632 BLANKS,

AND THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.

1	Prize of	Star Pagodas	15,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	10,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	5,000
5	Prizes of	1,000 each is	5,000
10	Ditto	500	5,000
30	Ditto	200	6,000
70	Ditto	80	5,600
100	Ditto	40	4,000
1150	Ditto	20	23,000
	Alſo allotted to the Laſt Drawn Ticket,		3,400
1,368	Prizes in the Third Claſs amounting to Star Pagodas		82,000
4,368	Prizes amounting to Star Pagodas		150,000
5,632	Blanks in the Third Claſs,		
10,000	Tickets, being nearly at the Rate of 1 PRIZE to 1¼ BLANK.		

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING,
THE THIRD CLASS,
Monday, the 12th October, 1795.

Nos. 1541 1963 2759 Prizes of 80 Star Pagodas,
Nos. 751 795 4212 4285 Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas,
Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas,

98 336 391 633 640 683 879 1010 1135
1567 1782 1823 1861 1887 2021 2293 3227 3717
4699 4760 5488 5837 6574 6904 7016 7211 7221
7478 7806 8170 9026 9940

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,
Wedneſday, the 14th October, 1795.

No. 2713 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas,
Nos. 3270 3401 8252 8986 Prizes of 80 Star Pagodas,
Nos. 3490 8206 Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas,
Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas,

54 331 1046 1329 1503 1775 2347 2485 2627
2925 3236 3244 4558 4600 4611 4746 4771 5112
5274 5469 6038 6702 6729 6799 6944 7020 7092
7199 7763 7780 7855 8255 8301 8530 8815 9307
9887 9902

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,
Friday, the 16th October, 1795.

No. 9141 a Prize of 80 Star Pagodas,
Nos. 3355 4275 4584 6902 7382 7429 7070
Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas,
Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas,

107 237 628 533 752 660 654 960 563
1799 1754 2185 2048 3648 3100 3442 3159 3460
3438 3194 3204 3453 3917 3734 4565 4095 5894
5670 5154 5324 5919 6494 6080 6811 6055 7557
7113 7826 7761 7876 7064 7093 7453 8244 8520
8260 8607 9972 9614

Madras Exchange Lottery.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY, is now Drawing in the Southern Diviſion of the Exchange. The Days of Drawing, are MONDAYS, and THURSDAYS, 250 Tickets are drawn each Day;—the Hours of Attendance, for ſelling and examining Tickets, on the days of Drawing are from 8 to 12, and in the intermediate Days from 8 till 2 in the forenoon, and from 6 till 8 in the Evening.

Tickets warranted undrawn are ready for ſale at the times abovementioned.—Prizes either in the Exchange or Madras Lotteries, will be taken in payment, deducting the 10 per Cent.

P. M. CASSIN,
Sec. to the Exc. Com.

Madras Exchange, *July* 1, 1795.

Madras Exchange Lottery.

FOR M,DC,CXCV.

LOTTERY SCHEME.

Star Pagodas 100,000,

To be divided into 10,000 Shares or Tickets, 10 Pagodas each.

AT 10 PAGODAS EACH.

1	Prize of -	Star Pagodas	10000
2	Prizes of -	2500 each	5000
4	Ditto, -	1000	4000
8	Ditto, -	500	4000
18	Ditto, -	250	4500
40	Ditto, -	100	4000
80	Ditto, -	50	4000
2950	Ditto, - -	20	59000
1	Prize allotted to the Firſt Drawn,		500
1	Ditto ditto Laſt Drawn,		5000
3103	Prizes		
6895	Blanks		
10,000	Tickets,	Star Pagodas,	100000

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

At the cloſe of the Thirty-firſt Day's Drawing.
Thurſday, the 15th October, 1795.

PRIZES DRAWN.

1	Prize as Firſt Drawn, - -	500
1	ditto of - - -	2500
3	ditto of 1000 each -	3000
6	ditto of 500 each, -	3000
15	ditto of 250 each, -	3750
32	ditto of 100 each, - -	3200
67	ditto of 50 each, - - -	3350
2280	ditto of 20 each, - -	45600
2405	Prizes amounting to Star Pags.	64,900
5345	Blanks.	
7750	Tickets Drawn.	
2250	Undrawn.	
10,000	Tickets.	

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL.

1	Prize of - -	10,000
1	ditto of - - -	2500
1	ditto of - -	1000
2	ditto of 500 each, -	1000
3	ditto of 250 ditto, - -	750
8	ditto of 100 ditto,	[illegible]
13	ditto of 50 ditto. -	650
670	ditto of 20 ditto, - - -	13400
699	Prizes amounting to Star Pagodas	30100
1	ditto allotted to Laſt Drawn,	5000
700		35,100

The Wheel is above par 12,600 *Pagodas.*
The Price of Tickets Warranted Undrawn, is Eighteen Pagodas.

THIRTIETH DAY'S DRAWING.
Monday, the 12th October, 1795.

No. 5688 a Prize of 250 Star Pagodas,
Nos. 1333 2961 2067 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas,
Nos. 8952 7683 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas,
Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas,

5214 4948 5711 39 3983 2098 7096 6950 5742
5573 8283 5366 3684 5264 7082 1587 1865 9146
2945 4057 5681 2438 5578 9347 8236 1552 5099
5982 1929 9733 2598 7821 9140 4063 5512 1811
8704 1096 7303 3633 287 264 8304 6120 913
4594 1724 6263 7584 2829 5090 6228 8900 2330
8603 2409 514 119 3646 5454 7151 9547 8443
907 6322 6940 790 8596 1523

THIRTY-FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.
Thurſday, the 15th October, 1795.

No. 2038 a Prize of 50 Star Pagodas,
Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas.

4406 9780 2815 6958 1737 4315 6925 8210 3650
7329 134 519 5187 5953 3898 9920 9345 5588
2371 748 8473 9783 3722 4403 4572 625 8258
8992 3535 4052 6209 1027 8341 5861 9330 4804
6059 5157 8311 185 5135 7014 1294 9834 1709
3712 3054 2896 5096 7297 5069 7246 7822 741
757 6623 2676 1561 8835 4911 5473 5471 5071
8810 7823 3373 6622 1524 5694 4036 7764 3224
7388 9486 5558 3630 219 770 5102

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